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The winter approaches, when young men and women in the country have leisure enough to earn some Christmas or New Year's money by securing subscriptions for some monthly or weekly publications.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is the best publication in its features to attract and please the public, and pay you the most money.

It has better send for private circular, giving agents' rates, and for free copies.

## Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1890.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy per month, 30 cents; per year, \$3.00. Postage prepaid.  
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The GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.,  
242 Washington Street, Boston.  
Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second-class matter.

"Whenever you are sincerely pleased you are nourished. The joy of the spirit indicates its strength. All healthy things are sweet-tempered."—Emerson.

### THE GLOBE'S WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

We call special attention to the offer of Webster's Dictionary in connection with THE WEEKLY GLOBE, a detailed explanation of which will be found on one of the two pages devoted to premiums.

We unreservedly recommend our edition of Webster's Dictionary as the most satisfactory one for a majority of all the families, all over the United States, who wish to procure a dictionary.

We are so sure of its utility for general reference, and its value in comparison with its cost, that we guarantee that it will prove satisfactory in these respects, and will all any buyer of THE GLOBE to reship his copy to us at our expense should it not prove to be just what we claim it to be.

Read the dictionary offer carefully, and subscribe early, and secure a dictionary for a Christmas present.

### A PLEA FOR SCHOOL BULLETINS.

The advances in telegraphy have brought all parts of the world so near to us that a man, to be considered well informed, must have a knowledge of what is going on in every civilized country. Not infrequently a slur is cast on his intelligence if he fails to be acquainted with the events of interest abroad as well as at home.

How can he reach most easily the information which will enable him to take his place among the truly well educated?

From the newspapers.  
The man who aims to be a really "good" citizen must have a knowledge of current politics, must appreciate the economic side of political questions, and must be willing to make use of his knowledge and express his interest by voting intelligently.

How can he obtain the knowledge which fits him to become in truth a "good" citizen?

From the newspapers.  
Since youth is the time in which to lay foundations for a liberal education and for intelligent citizenship, it seems imperative that young people should be taught how to use the newspapers which are of such great aid to them. The parents, who would be the best teachers of this department, frequently are too busy to occupy themselves with it. The task devolves upon the schools.

The necessity for such work is being seen more and more by educators, but its introduction into schools is not common as yet. In the Bridgeport, Conn., high school the journals are brought into the class room, and a well-arranged course of training in newspaper reading is carried out. It is successful and very interesting. But many schools have not even an hour a week to devote to such work, and to them is recommended the daily bulletin prepared by the scholars and written upon the blackboard. Let it be the duty of one boy or girl each morning, and in a room of 40 scholars the task will not be too arduous, coming as it does to each individual only once in eight weeks. Let five minutes of the opening exercises be devoted to examination of the bulletin, and the teacher will be pleased at the amount of information elicited, at the fund of general knowledge brought to light, at the intelligent reasoning, and, above all, at the growth in the interest shown.

The teacher's supervision will be needed at first to shut out unimportant railway accidents and to moderate attractive "scare heads," but she will be surprised in a few weeks at the intelligent selections.

This exercise is of special importance for girls, who are only too prone to imitate their mothers in giving to the journals a cursory examination, if they give any at all. Girls are educated like boys in other departments—why not in this preparation for intelligent society and for the field of public life which seems gradually to be opening to them?

Every teacher can afford at least a trial of the school bulletin, and it is safe to predict that she will not be disappointed in the result.

MADELL S. CLARKE.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF STRIKES.

It may appear paradoxical to say that general prosperity promotes discontent among the laboring population of a country, of which demands for larger wages and for fewer hours of work are the outcome. These concessions being refused on the part of employers the next step is the refusal of the combined employees to continue in their occupations.

Without now considering the wisdom of such a step under any circumstances, it is manifest that it would never be taken except upon the concurrence of two or three supposed facts. First, that the laborers, while unemployed, could depend for the subsistence of themselves and their families upon their own accumulated means, or upon the voluntary contribution of their fellow-laborers who might be wage-earners elsewhere; and, second, the step would not be taken unless the laborers were confident that the employers, menaced by the loss of business and profits, would make concessions ultimately of all or some part of the demands so exacted.

Each and both of these facts imply a condition of general prosperity, inasmuch as in the absence of such prosperity the laborers engaged in a "strike" would be destitute of resources in their accumulated earnings, and for a like reason they would not rely upon contributions from needy fellow-laborers.

Next, it is quite certain that concessions could not be exacted from employers who could gain little or nothing by the prosecution of business. Indeed in some cases there have been indications that employers have welcomed "strikes" as a means of checking a tendency to overproduction, and in other cases the suggestion has been made that they have even profited from the purpose of raising prices. Again, a "strike" would be the most desperate of all undertakings if the "strikers" did not feel that in case of failure they could obtain employment elsewhere. This condition of mind implies general prosperity.

On the same basis it may be assumed that the tendency to engage in "strikes" in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe is evidence of increasing prosperity and of a proportionate advancement of the laboring classes. Nor is the soundness of the main proposition affected by the fact that a "strike" may be precipitated by a

reduction of wages or by an increase in the hours of labor. These changes are the incidents of prosperous times. When business is prostrated absolutely, as in 1837 and in 1857, "strikes" are quite impossible, for every laborer is fully sensible that any employment with some pay is better than idleness.

The "strike" of the laboring classes is a movement of modern times, and it belongs especially to the last half of the 19th century. It is the result or at least an incident of the aggregation of wealth for great undertakings, and of these undertakings and their consequences the railway and the telegraph systems have been at once conspicuous examples in themselves and the efficient promoters of like undertakings in others.

All business is now dependent upon rapid communication and moderate charges for transportation. By these means markets are so extended that it is quite immaterial to the producer whether his establishment is fixed in one part of the country or another, and to the consumer the expense of transporting articles of light weight and small value is a fact of minor importance. Hence it is no longer necessary to establish every branch of manufactures in every community, and hence it is that kindred industries flourish in society, where they create bodies of laborers and artisans of constantly increasing intelligence and capacity in their vocations. These aggregations of business and wealth, which are the product of the present half century, coupled with unexampled prosperity, are the conditions of our social and business life which have given to the laboring population the means of asserting their power in those affairs which concern themselves, and with equal force in those affairs which concern the public generally.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

### THE GLOBE WATCHES.

There are many subscribers of THE WEEKLY GLOBE who value perfection in the works of a watch, to secure accuracy and regularity in time-keeping, more than they do the quality and appearance of the watch. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to procure a first-class watch. It is very easy to procure, at any time, a first-class case.

While THE GLOBE can furnish you both first-class works and a first-class case at the lowest possible price, it would recommend to you the advantage of first making sure that you have the best time-keeper. When you have secured first-class works you will have as good a time-keeper as any one, and can afford it.

We sell you both the works and the case at just the price your nearest jeweler pays the manufacturer. By buying of us you save the profit that a jeweler would make out of your order.

Read the watch advertisement carefully. Make yourself a Christmas present of a new watch, or give your wife, or son or daughter a Christmas present of a watch. Our watches are the very best, at the lowest price.

### FASHIONS IN FURS.

Capes Will be Made to Suit Any Pocket-book—Styles that Will Suit All Faces and Shapes—Furs for Men.

ITH the approach of winter comes the unpacking of cedar chests, and the renovation of furs that have been lying dormant in the heated season.

What anxiety least one of those pests, the furs, and how many have intruded themselves upon sacred precincts and stolen away like Shylock more than his allotted share of sustenance.

The best means of procedure when furs are disordered by their closely confined quarters is first to shake and beat them.

For those who need to practice economy the following receipt will remove the greasy look of furs:

Put common sea sand in a tin dish—a pint or quart, according to the size of the garment to be treated—and set the dish in the oven. When thoroughly heated dust the sand over the furs, and rub it in with the hands. The beauty will be restored and the fur will assume that fulsome peculiar to the fur of the furrier's establishment.

Must be taken to have the salt in it working the charm. When cold heat again, and so on until they have been rubbed every part of the garment. A good plan is to divide the sand into two parts, so that while you are using the one the other may be heating.

After all this done, take a silver comb, an ordinary one being of no use whatever, and comb out the fur. The fine metal teeth penetrate the skin, and thereby remove any dangerous substance that may adhere to the fur. Many families do not own a silver comb, but if they have one, use it.

For capes this season are the fur trade, and the new styles are excitingly becoming, especially the Medici and the Marie Antoinette collar effects. The Medici collar is made of the same material as the cape, and is made of two parts. Another good feature is that all the linings in the hand-sewn garments are made of the same material as the cape, and are made of two parts. First, the satin is of a heavy quality, and wears much better than plain; second, the garment can be made to fit better with a plain lining.

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Many women prefer the plain seal, but the fit and finish must be perfect. Those with a "wired" neck must have a cape adjusted to one's fancy. A much sought and certainly the most becoming to the slender figure is the "Medici" cape; the end point should wear a cape; there are many styles more so to later.

For young women with a face, rosy complexion, the gray astrakhan capes are the fittest for their youthful features. They are bright eyes. Such a cape, muffled and small toque is quite fetching. Very handsome and elegant are the capes made of seal and ermine. They are especially well adapted to the slender figure, and are made of two parts. First, the satin is of a heavy quality, and wears much better than plain; second, the garment can be made to fit better with a plain lining.

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### REDFERN'S SIMPLE MODELS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Having in our previous cuts this fall catered to the tastes of those who delight in ornate styles, in velvet and fur, and a plenitude of trimming, embroidery and other ornaments, we now go to the other extreme and offer our readers some severely simple cloth coats, suitable for shopping, traveling and general morning wear.

But we will call attention to the fact that in it and finish these plainer garments are equal to any of the more showy ones.

### HIS OLD YELLOW ALMANAC.

(Ella Wheeler Wilcox in November Century.)  
I left the farm when mother died, and changed my place of dwelling.  
To daughter Susan's stylish house, right in the city street,  
And there was them, before I came, that so difficult to meet.

How I would find the town folks' ways so difficult to meet.  
They said I'd have no comfort in the rustlin', fixed-up throng,  
And I'd have to wear stiff collars every week day right along.

I find I take to city ways just like a duck to water,  
I like the racket and the noise, and never tire of shows;  
And there's no end of comfort in the mansion of my daughter,  
And everything is right at hand, and money freely flows.

And hired help is all about, just wait listen! for my call.  
But I miss the yellow almanac of my old kitchen wall.  
The house is full of calendars, from attic to the cellar,  
They painted in all colors, and are fancy-like to see;

But just in this particular I'm not a modern fellow,  
And the yellow-covered almanac is good enough for me;  
I'm used to it, I've seen it around from boyhood to old age,  
And I rather like the jokin' at the bottom of each page.

I like the way the "88" stood out to show the week's beginning!  
(In these new-fangled calendars the days seemed sort of mixed),  
And the man upon the cover, though he wasn't exactly winning,  
With him to form part of the picture, still showed how we were fixed;

And the letters and credentials that were writ to Mr. Ayer,  
I've often, on a rainy day, found readin' very fair.  
I tried to find one recently; there wasn't one in the city.  
They told out great calendars in every sort of style.

I looked at 'em in cold disdain, and answered 'em in pity:  
"I'd rather have my almanac than all that costly glib."  
And, though I take to city life, I'm homesome, after all,  
For that old yellow almanac upon my kitchen wall.

### YANKEE GIRL UPBRAIDED.

Why? Because Her Night Dress is Not English.

When approached for her views on the American woman, a sharp-tongued English matron, just home from "the States," said: "They were well enough, but she could not forgive their nasal tones or ugly night dresses."

Now, to upbraid the Yankee girl on the score of her voice is all right, but the individual who impugns the beauty of her night gown is no more nor less than a crank.

Why, to American women is due all honor for revolutionizing old standards regarding dress as well as night clothes.

She was the one who stifled her shabby gowns in the ragbag, and refused to save worn frocks and battered hats for traveling. The English woman was well-to-do, and as much of a glib as she chose in drapery and dress.

For herself, she must insist on being dainty and fresh, whether whirlwind about in a Pullman, shopping for a new wardrobe, pouring tea on a neighbor, or climbing to fish for mountain trout.

The grace and style of her garments are more altered to circumstances, and of all her multiplied costumes she is most particular about the one in which she sleeps. Women of wealth wear superb creations, in linen, sheer as a cobweb, elaborately ornamented with fine needlework and costly laces.

For summer wide lace frocks fall from the V-necked yoke, forming a jabot down the front, and are gathered full about the elbow sleeves. In winter the embroidered nightgown is made of rich laces, dropping half over the hands.

This season no longer satisfied with the elegance of her windings, the fashionable woman is delighting in the picturesque effect of her bed by having it heavily hung with curtains of damask or velvet. She carefully consults her own coloring in a choice of tints.

Blondes incline to a rosy lilac or tender blue, while the brunettes make a selection of radiant gold color, a warm crimson, or black white silks. Where they are fortunate in owning carved four-posters, a broad red or blue cloth is drawn across the back and only half way of the sides.

Decorative materials of various weights and designs in silk, woven especially for bed hangings.

### TRAVEL IN CHINA.

Thirty-five Miles a Day in a Springless Cart.

("An American in Tibet," in November Century.)  
Travel in Northern China is accomplished in a cart, a mule litter, or the saddle. The most common mode of transport is by the most rapid, the second the most comfortable but the slowest, the third the most independent but the most uncertain.

The cart used in northern China has two heavy wheels and is drawn by two mules and a body about four feet long and three broad, over which is a light framework top.

It is a most comfortable mode of travel, and a body about four feet long and three broad, over which is a light framework top. It is a most comfortable mode of travel, and a body about four feet long and three broad, over which is a light framework top.

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### THE REASON FOR IT.

How Certain Firms and Men Have Made Large Fortunes.

Several things have occurred lately which should direct the attention of thinking business men toward the success of the grocery trade, and the success of the grocery trade, and the success of the grocery trade.

### THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

(New York Tribune in Pittsburgh Dispatch.)  
The physical culture young women have is a distinct feature of New York social life. It doesn't matter what grade of society the stricken young damsel belongs to, if she is rich and handsome, or if she is poor and plain, she must, for the sake of the social standard, be a beauty.

She will have a private tutor in boxing and fencing and general gymnastics. If she is a customer of the well-to-do she must, for the sake of the social standard, be a beauty.

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### CONFIDENTIAL.

Customs, the Puzzle and Help Who Live at Home.

To the Editor of The Globe:  
1. Where can I find a list of all the places in the United States at which a custom house is established?

2. What was the correct answer to the "21" puzzle? I did not find it.

3. Can you tell me why so many of the employers advertising for help want "young men living at home with parents?"  
G. D. B.

1. Every port of entry has a custom house. The list can be found in pages 157-211 of the Official Register of the United States.

2. There is no "one answer" that figures agree upon.











## TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

**TOWNSEND'S LETTER.**  
 (Continued from page 1.)  
 "Wealth of Our Leading Pub-  
 lic Men."  
 That nearly all our really strong men think very anxiously on the money side of things is a fact of long standing. It is not, however, because they have brought the bank book from a bank. Conking would scan it with a pinched brow, and would presently inform that there must be something wrong with the "leavings." He would then, if he knew he had more balance than was down, the clerk told them there could be no mistake about the bank book, as every night before the bank clerks were sent home

This Almost the Only Country That  
Makes it a Point Against Them.

---

Mr. Cleveland's Book on the Sheep and

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—When ex-President Cleveland was speaking before the Supreme Court I thought it was a pretty scene, somewhat suggestive to the House of President Adams coming to the House of

Representatives, and, in spite of his remarkable career, joining in the hot tussle of riotous debate, Cleveland confronted two men of his own creation on that bench, and since he ceased to be president the judicial leader thereof had died.

Samuel Miller was thoroughly in accord with the decisions of John Marshall, who, in the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*, had said:

"The power of Congress is not confined to the express words of the Constitution, but it extends to all means which are necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers vested in the government by the Constitution."

continued through a kind of a century the ideas of Washington and Hamilton in the government. Only yesterday I was reading Grigsby's memoir of the Virginia convention of 1788, which had become so scarce and dear that it has been republished in Richmond. He there describes Chief Justice Marshall coming to the Virginia con-

**Cause of His Being Traded.**—  
as some would say, and yet in spite of  
that he has suffered, he resented  
family life. His father died very poor for  
a want of attention to the celebrated rule  
Mr. Micawber. Now that Blaine has ag-  
become secretary of state, the political  
of consequence.

oldest son, and most successful living son, married in Chicago to the daughter of a Virginian, I felt distinctly the ever supreme power of the American frontier on public affairs. The frontier continues to throw off the new men of genius; and the East, though not deficient in the mercantile spirit, loses the physical spirit which, seems, to be re-

**Galvanize the Public Character.**

An exception to this is found in the two States of Maine and Ohio, which seem to hold out remarkably well as frontier populations. Maine, by the nature of its wilderness and its remoteness from centre, fur-

nishes from time to time leaders almost like Western men, and now and then this is the case in New Hampshire and Vermont. Ohio is being visited by a party of men 20 years ago to be in destiny the second State in population in America, and this may yet be the case, for Ohio is continually growing, and will presently have as many large cities as New York.

The Southerners now renounce their hopes of conquering the North, and the men of the 18th century who have had much to do with our existence and our first half of the 19th century are somewhat regarded as has-beens. Those men who on foot great material works, stand high with the present age than those who are subtleties think, (like the closest men of today) who are not able to do more than to knife as is in made them, drag out their

of extended population in Texas, which Mr. Flanagan, who is now running as the Republican candidate for governor of Texas, told me a few months ago, would at the nearest be a considerable State in the Union to New York in numbers.

I have spoken of the true literature of America being in its localities, and Prof. Bryce has recently written or said that the true literature of America is in its localities.

localities. No country has as much local literature now as ours. Almost every successful country in this country has been described with its public chambers in books by Shakespeare, Shakespeare's *Henry V*, and *Memorial History of Boston* as not an extraordinary instance of this bibliography. The republication of the writings of most of our great forefathers in politics has also

**Released by Mr. Lodge,**

have appreciated in value like the seven volumes of Hamilton's work edited by his son, which command about \$70. I was in New Orleans perhaps 15 years ago, and there I found Hamilton's works, the first complete set I had seen in an out-of-the-way

place for several years, and, turning the cover, found 10 marked. I presumed that might be the price of each volume, which would have been \$70 for the set, but, inquiring of the clerk, I was told that the price was \$100. I said that it was the price of the whole set. Thereupon I carried the seven volumes to my hotel, with the twine string cutting my hand sharply, considering that there might be a mistake.

Through these local histories the infinitude of variety in life is to be traced, just as Shakespeare made his immortal literature upon reading the histories of the people who lived in Denmark or France. The story of Hamlet, for instance, is too unique to have been invented even by Shakespeare — his mind was led into that channel by the reading of the Danish history.

We often note the ill success of our public manhood, and yet in the present day succeed more frequently among politicians than former Washington politicians did. I have become embarrassed before he died and was very desirous to sell his Virginia lands and take an interest in West Virginia lands.

ward were fast becoming insolvent and two of them were thoroughly insolvent. DeWitt Clinton died insolvent and the sheriff sold all his personal property.

**But in Our Immediate Day**

you find whole schools of able public men vindicating their rank as intellectual barons in the domain of property; for instance,

every one of the pups who figured in the great Republican fight of nine years ago had put his family affairs in first rate condition, namely, Conkling, Platt, Garfield, Collector Robertson and Vice-President Arthur. Arthur's estate, from all that I understand, amounted to about \$300,000—equal to the estate of Martin Van Buren

of James Buchanan, "gained his setting in early on the day of the election, and he and his wife, who were both very ardent, and the efforts to capture her in the rigging and in different parts of the ship created a great deal of fun. Her frequent excursions on the deck, and her constant excretions from the confines of the wardrobe, when an inkstand was found to be upset, the teeth of combs worn by photographs of loved ones at home, and the presence of a small

As this is a letter of odds and ends, I recur again to my reference to the State of Maine as an ever fresh quarry, by showing that our oldest public man, and one of the ablest of its members, Hamlin, having survived his colleague, Lincoln, 26 years, and that Reed, the speaker, is as active a quantifier as Lincoln was, and that the same misdeemeanors committed. Frequent appeals to the owner of the monkey for relief resulted in a sale to an American citizen in Asia, and Maytunga was one of the actors in the drama.

At Montevideo, Jackey, with a view having a Thanksgiving dinner, secured a young pig, which was duly named "Dennis." It did not take long for his pork-

**Was So Important**

in the year 1812 that he made a special visit from Maine to Maine, which was much ex-  
cited at the time. To offend Dewitt Clinton

personally against running for the presidency as against Mr. Madison, upon the ground that, while Clinton was the better man, he ought not to antagonize the war sentiment, which would drag him out of public life.

I might instance Mr. Cleveland as a very successful business man, and he as his first wife, Frances, as a devoted and successful mother.

cle living near Buzlo. The herd book does not have seemed at that time to some persons as a great occupation, but it contained the history of wealth, for sheep and cattle were extensively raised. The late Chancellor Livingston died it was remarked in the Senate of New York that his greatest acts had not been to help make the constitution, nor buy Louisiana, nor back up Robert Fulton, but to have written the book.

proved the grade of sheep in New York State by his importations till the State agriculture was independent. At this moment perhaps the bottom rock of New York State is the dairy tract, of which cheese comes near the centre.

Mr. Cleveland, as I heard the Buffalo people say a month ago, has been fortunate in many things; his wife, when he married her, was a very young girl, and she was

**Cleveland Followed the Example**  
of Gen. Washington in buying a tract of ground in the District of Columbia, and according to general report he sold it in five years at a profit of clear \$100,000, which

We are almost the only people in the world who make it a point against our policy men that they are well to do. In England it is considered absolutely disgraceful for a public man to be poor. It is not a matter of public affairs to have property sufficient to keep his dignity up, and the Queen said that she would not make

noblemen out of any persons, how ever well  
 considered otherwise, who could not sus-  
 tain the dignity of a nation's prince. The  
 student Grevy of France lost his control largely  
 through his parsimony; he was of the  
 Swiss type of Frenchmen and too fond of  
 money, and when the French republic gave  
 him an immense sum up to him, which  
 should support a king, expecting him to  
 spend it in entertainments to keep up the

viewed vengeance on that Housey was  
 retiring from his cruises.  
 Volumes could be written concerning the  
 pets trained on our cruisers.

A Sure Thing.  
 [Flegende Blatter.]

Customer—Your safety matches are abso-  
 lute things. I can't ever get them

national pride of France, he was hurled from power in great part because he put the money away.

I have noticed in Washington society

light.

Storekeeper—Well, what greater proof safety could you desire?



